WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1.   A method for compensating recording end address, used in a optical

disk record by an optical disk drive, wherein the method is used for

preventing an overlap or a gap between a first recording session and a

5   second recording session, and the first recording session and the

second recording session are divided by a non-informational area, the

method comprising the steps of:

(a) reading out a recording end address A1 of the first recording

session;

10   (b) recording the second recording session continuously, and reading

out a recording start address A2 of the second recording session;

(c) detecting the recording end address A1 of the first recording

session and the recording start address A2 of the second recording

session,

15   if the first recording session and the second recording session being

overlapped (A1>A2-1), proceeding to step (d),

if at least one blank frame being detected between the first recording

session and the second recording session (A1<A2-1), proceeding to

step (e);

(d) shortening a length of the non-informational area, and recording the

non-informational area later; and

(e) extending the length of the non-informational area, and recording

the non-informational area earlier.

5   2.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the record of the second

recording session proceeds if the detection in step (c) is normal

(A1=A2-1).

3.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the non-informational area is

a Pre-gap, dividing the first recording session from the second

10   recording session on a track of the CD.

4.   The method according to claim 3, wherein the length of Pre-gap is

about 2 seconds.

5.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the non-informational area is

a Lead-out area for making the end of the first recording session.

15   6.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the length of the

non-informational area is extended by cloning a first frame of the

non-informational area in a dummy way.

7.   A method for compensating recording end address, used in an optical

disk recorded by an optical disk drive, wherein the method is used for

preventing an overlap or a gap between an original recording session and a second recording session, and the original recording session in the optical disk has not been closed, and a non-informational area divides the original recording session and the second recording

5   session during recording, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) reading out a recording end address A1 of the original recording session;

(b) recording the second recording session continuously, and reading out a recording start address A2 of the second recording session;

10   (c) detecting the recording end address A1 of the original recording session and the recording start address A2 of the second recording session,

if the original recording session and the second recording session being overlapped (A1>A2-1), proceeding to step (d),

15   if at least one blank frame being detected between the original recording session and the second recording session (A1<A2-1), proceeding to step (e),

if the recording start address A2 of the second recording session being normal (A1=A2-1), proceeding the record of the second recording

20   session;

(d) shortening a length of the non-informational area, and recording the non-informational area later; and

(e) extending the length of the non-informational area, and recording the non-informational area earlier.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the recording end address A1 of the original recording session is obtained by detecting a Lead-in area of the CD.

9. The method according to claim 7, wherein the non-informational area is a Pre-gap, dividing the original recording session from the second recording session on a track of the CD.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the length of Pre-gap is about 2 seconds.

11. The method according to claim 7, wherein the non-informational area is a Lead-out area for making the end of the first recording session.

12. The method according to claim 7, wherein the length of the non-informational area is extended by cloning a first frame of the non-informational area in a dummy way.

13. A method for compensating recording end address, used in an optical disk drive for preventing an overlap or a gap between a first recording

session and a second recording session, wherein a recording end address of the first recording session is A1, a recording start address of the second recording session is A2, the first recording session and the second recording session are divided by a non-informational area,

5   the length of the non-informational area is L1 while A2 = A1+1, or the length thereof is L2 while A2 A1+1, the method comprising the steps of:

checking the recording end address A1 of the first recording session and the recording start address A2 of the second recording session;

10   if A2<A1+1, proceeding to step (a);

if A2>A1+1, proceeding to step (b);

(a) shortening a length of the non-informational area, and making A2=A1+1; and

(b) extending the length of the non-informational area, and making
15   A2=A1+1.

14.   The method according to claim 13, wherein the length of the non-informational area L2 is equal to L1-1 in step (a).

15.   The method according to claim 13, wherein the length of the non-informational area L2 is equal to L1+1 in step (b).

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